

62.87

= 1956 =

Na

Northern Grown

Native Wildflowers

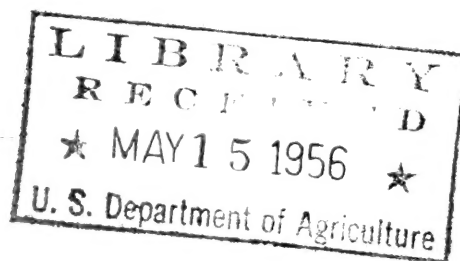
Ferns

Orchids

Trees

Shrubs

Vines



GREEN BUSH GARDENS

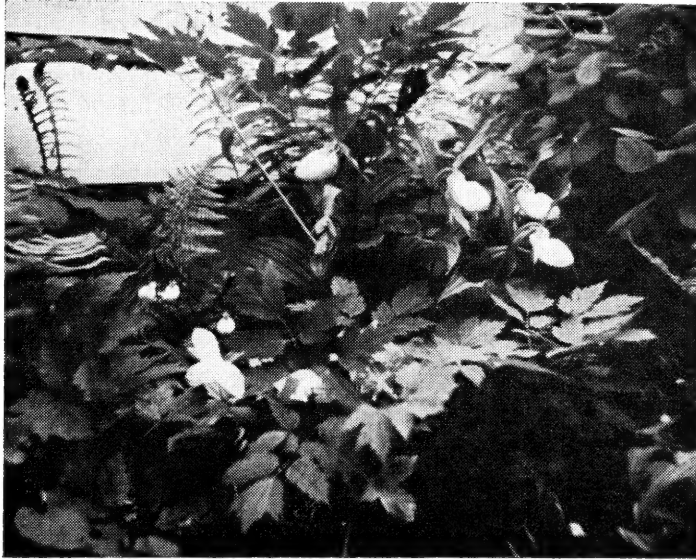
WM. C. HORSFORD

BARBARA B. HORSFORD

CHARLOTTE, VERMONT

NATIVE WILD FLOWERS FOR THE ARTISTIC GARDENER

In line with conservation of wild flowers we have selected this list of plants that grow well in our nursery. They are most likely to be successful in your garden or woodland. We have many other varieties for those who want to simulate nature's settings or who are fortunate in having a natural situation. Most of these plants are perennials with flowers and foliage so distinct they attract instant attention.



The Spring Beauty, Hepaticas, Violas and Trilliums flower long before the usual garden varieties. Baneberry, Jack-in-the-Pulpit and Foam Flower lend beauty with their distinct flowers and foliage or colorful fruit or berries, each in its own way all through the season. The Purple Gentian, Lobelia, New England Aster and White Turtle-Head are some of the late flowering varieties to fill in at the time when the border is in want of color. Mitchellia, Wintergreen and Vinca are certain to be welcomed for their evergreen qualities alone to cover difficult bare spots.

When these wild flowers have become established they need only the same consideration given all garden plants—give cover in winter, mark plainly with labels so those becoming dormant early in the season may not be destroyed, and learn to recognize seedlings and transplant them.

Do not expect a bog plant to grow in a dry location or other plants to grow in low, wet spots. Commercial or other fertilizers are often injurious to natives and only native wood soil conditioner is recommended.

When acid conditions are needed add peat moss or a small amount of aluminum sulphate. Ordinary garden soil will be satisfactory as a rule. Most natives have an inherited ability to withstand drought, flood and extreme cold and when once established need no more special care.

WHITE BANEBERRY—*Actea alba*

A shrub-like plant ideal for foundation planting or woodland. Has a fine head of white flowers followed by white berries from which comes its other name of "Doll's Eyes." Grows to two feet. June flowering.

RED BANEBERRY—*Actea rubra*

Similar to the above but earlier to flower. Fruit is a cluster of very attractive bright red berries. Two feet. Early June.

WOOD ANEMONE—*Anemone quinquefolia*

Low growing plant having a delicate white flower nearly an inch across. Plant in clumps for best effect. Six inches tall. Early May flowering.

MEADOW ANEMONE—*Anemone canadensis*

A larger growing plant flowering later in June. White flowers. Will grow in full sun. One to two feet tall.

AMERICAN COLUMBINE—*Aquilegia canadensis*

A very showy plant having numerous scarlet and yellow flowers. Foliage airy and attractive. Will grow in very difficult rocky situations. One to two feet. May-June flowering.

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT—*Arisaema triphyllum*

A well-known bulbous plant preferring moist shade. Flower is followed by a cluster of green berries which turn to scarlet in late summer. One to three feet tall. May.

3 of the same variety, \$1.00 — 10 of the same variety, \$3.00

GINGER ROOT—*Asarum canadense*

A fine ground cover plant for shady places. Large green leaves spring from fleshy root on top of the soil. Has a spicy ginger odor. About six inches high and May flowering.

NEW ENGLAND ASTER—*Aster novae-angliae*

A well-known royal purple aster noted for its hardiness as well as its beauty. September flowering and growing to five or six feet.

WILD CALLA—*Calla palustris*

An ideal bog plant having a white flower similar to the calla only smaller. Six to eight inches tall. May flowering.

MARSH MARIGOLD—*Caltha palustris*

Delightful golden yellow blossoms of this early spring flower are eagerly awaited each year. Large green leaves are often used as eatable greens. April flowering and six to twelve inches tall.

HAREBELL—*Campanula rotundifolia*

Many tiny clear blue flowers carried on a grass-like stem. Excellent for rock garden or ledges. June-August flowering. 18 inches.

TURTLEHEAD—*Chelone glabra*

For a damp situation or brookside. Bearing spikes of white flowers tinged with pink at a time when flowers are few. August-September. 1-3 feet.

SPRING BEAUTY—*Claytonia virginica*

A small bulbous plant bearing many pink and white bell-shaped flowers. Prefers moist woodland with partial sun. April-May. 3-6 inches.

BLUEBEAD—*Clintonia borealis*

Similar to lily-of-the-valley, with spikes of cream-colored flowers followed by blue bead-like berries. Attractive dark green leaves. Prefers moist situation. June. 6-10 inches.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY—*Convallaria majalis*

This well-known ground cover needs no description. Increases rapidly in loose soil. June. 6-10 inches.

BUNCHBERRY—*Cornus canadensis*

A dwarf dogwood, having typical white flower followed by a cluster of red berries. Prefers moist, acid, but well drained soil. Plant in clumps. May-June. 4-6 inches.

CRINKLEROOT—*Dentaria diphylla*

Small woodland herb-bearing blusters of white, rose or lavender flowers. April-May. 6-12 inches.

DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES—*Dicentra cucullaria*

A miniature bleeding heart with delicate silvery green foliage. Flowers are white stained with yellow. Prefers rich moist rocky situation. Early May. 4-8 inches.

SQUIRREL CORN—*Dicentra canadensis*

Similar to the above except that it has a bulb like a kernel of corn. Flowers are white stained with purple. Early May. 4-8 inches.

TRAILING ARBUTUS—*Epigaea repens*

Creeping evergreen bearing clusters of fragrant pink flowers. Prefers open, rocky hillsides and acid soil. Difficult to naturalize. April-May. Small seedlings. 3 for \$2.00—12 for \$7.00

BONESET—*Eupatorium perfoliatum*

A tall white flowering herb suitable for brookside or moist borders. July-August. 3-5 feet.

JOE-PYE-WEED—*Eupatorium purpureum*

Similar to the above, bearing flat clusters of rosy purple flowers. Likes the same situation. July-August. 4-6 feet.

SNOW THOROUGHWORT—*Eupatorium urticaefolium*

Attractive foliage plant having broad clusters of white flowers resembling the double gypsophila. Ideal for semishade foundation planting or moist woodland. August-September. 2-4 feet.

WINTERGREEN—*Gaultheria procumbens*

A low evergreen, growing in massive clumps. Small white bell-shaped flowers followed by edible red berries which remain for months. Sun or shade and acid soil. July. 2-4 inches.

CLOSED GENTIAN—*Gentiana andrewsii*

Attractive late flowering plant bearing terminal clusters of purple bottle-like flowers. Prefers either moist sun or shady situation. August-October. 1-2 feet.

HERB ROBERT—*Geranium robertianum*

A small biennial having lilac pink flowers. Attractive foliage. Increases rapidly from seed. July-October. 6-12 inches.

LIVERLEAF—*Hepatica triloba*

One of the first spring flowers. White, purple, lavender or pink flowers. Ruddy-colored fall foliage a desirable asset. Sun or shade. April-May. 5 inches.

SHARP-LOBED HEPATICA—*Hepatica acutiloba*

Similar to the above but prefers more shade and makes larger clumps. April-May. 5-6 inches.

BLUETS—*Houstonia caerulea*

Dainty little biennial that will self seed under favorable conditions. Best planted in the fall. Blue and white flowers in clumps. April-May. 3-5 inches.

YELLOW BROOKSIDE IRIS—*Iris pseudacorus*

A tall yellow iris thriving in wet margins yet will grow in the average border. June-July. 2-3 feet.

BLUE FLAG—*Iris versicolor*

A very dainty violet-blue iris preferring a damp situation, forming large clumps. May-July. 1-2 feet.

TWINFLOWER—*Linnaea americana*

A trailing evergreen carrying twin clusters of fragrant pink and white bells. Prefers mossy shade. June flowering.

3 of the same variety, \$1.00 — 10 of the same variety, \$3.00
except the item TRAILING ARBUTUS

CARDINAL FLOWER—*Lobelia cardinalis*

Brilliant red flowers on long spikes are especially attractive to humming birds. Suitable for moist brooksides or borders, sun or shade. August-September. 2-4 feet.

FALSE LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY—*Maianthemum canadensis*

A dry woodland ground cover. Small spikes of white flowers followed by cream colored berries which later become red. May. 4-6 inches.

INDIAN CUCUMBER ROOT—*Medeola virginica*

Attractive foliage plant having a whorl of leaves which in fall resemble a poinsetta. Yellow and green flowers followed by dark berries top the foliage. May. 1-3 feet.

PARTRIDGE BERRY—*Mitchella repens*

A lovely evergreen ground cover preferring moist, acid soil, sun or shade. Has tiny bell-shaped flowers followed by edible red berries in the late summer which last through the winter. Useful, also, for bowl gardens. May flowering.

BISHOP'S CAP—*Mitella diphylla*

Attractive heart-shaped leaves, turning ruddy red in the fall. Slender spikes carrying many delicate white flowers. Excellent for border, rock garden or woodland. May-June. 8-12 inches.

FRINGED POLYGALA—*Polygala paucifolia*

A low growing, semi-evergreen having pink orchid-like flowers. A bit difficult to establish. May. 4 inches.

SHINLEAF—*Pyrola elliptica*

A white flowered semi-evergreen having several large oval leaves and a cluster of fragrant waxy flowers on a long stem. Prefers moist sun or shade. June-July. 6-10 inches.

BLOODROOT—*Sanguinaria canadensis*

One of the early spring flowers, pure white, springs from a roll of silver green leaves that later form large attractive foliage of dark green. April. 6 inches.

PITCHER PLANT or HUNTSMAN'S CUP—*Sarracenia purpurea*

One of the flycatchers. A bog plant. Large green pitchers turning red in autumn, remaining through the winter. Single head flower having large red petals, green or yellow underneath. Attractive for dish gardens. July flowering. 8-12 inches.

EARLY VIRGINIA SAXIFRAGE—*Saxifraga virginensis*

Dwarf rock plant, having small clusters of white, splashed with pink, flowers on erect stems. Semi-evergreen. April flowering. 6-9 inches.

GOLD MOSS—*Sedum acre*

Well known mossy stonecrop for rock gardens and edgings. Yellow flowers in May. 3 inches.

FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL—*Smilacina racemosa*

Structurally like Solomon's Seal except that it has a terminal cluster of white flowers followed by red berries. Sun or shade. May-June. 2 feet.

SKUNK CABBAGE—*Symplocarpus foetidus*

First native to flower often through the snow.

Unusual flower spathes, dark green stained with chocolate brown forming a hood. Large green leaves follow the flowers. Requires wet or boggy semishade. April. 10 inches.

EARLY MEADOW-RUE—*Thalictrum dioicum*

Delightful foliage may be used effectively with garden flowers. Purplish white clusters of flowers. Will grow in very dry situations. April-May. 2 feet.

TALL MEADOW-RUE—*Thalictrum polygonatum*

A tall member of this family needing a moist situation for best results. Has many feathery white flower clusters. Naturalizes readily in sun or shade. July-August. Up to 8 feet.

FOAM FLOWER—*Tiarella cordifolia*

A ground cover similar to Bishop's Cap except that white flowers form a ball-shaped cluster. Increases rapidly and prefers moist soil. May. 6-8 inches.

NODDING TRILLIUM—*Trillium cernuum*

A rare little bulb preferring swampy ground. Has a white or pink nodding blossom followed by a pink seed pod. To eighteen inches tall. May flowering.

RED TRILLIUM—*Trillium erectum*

Large flowered, easily naturalized on high or low ground. Twelve inches tall. Early May.

WAKE ROBIN—*Trillium grandiflorum*

Largest and best known. Pure white fading to rose-pink. Easy to naturalize. Sun or shade. Twelve to eighteen inches. May blooming.

PAINTED TRILLIUM—*Trillium undulatum*

Waxy white with crimson V-shaped splashes followed by crimson seed pod. Prefers moist peaty, well drained soil. Twelve to eighteen inches. May.

MERRYBELLS—*Uvularia perfoliata*

Long, clear yellow blossoms make this a desirable border or woodland plant. Pleasing foliage. Forms large clumps. Eighteen inches. May.

SWEET WHITE VIOLET—*Viola blanda*

One of the tiniest of violets preferring a moist situation. Somewhat fragrant. Increases rapidly by runners. Two inches. May flowering.

CANADA VIOLET—*Viola canadensis*

One of the tallest violets. White flowers with blue veins, fades to deep pink. Often flowers throughout summer. Twelve inches. May-September.

BLUE VIOLET—*Viola cucullata*

Prefers a moist situation, sun or shade. One of the earliest and naturalizes readily. Six inches. May flowering.

DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET—*Viola pubescens*

A handsome yellow violet which increases readily from seed. Sun or shade. Six to ten inches tall. May.

ROUNDLEAF YELLOW VIOLET—*Viola rotundifolia*

Large, glossy, dark green leaves follow bright yellow flowers. Prefers dry, open woodland or borders. Three inches high. May flowering.

3 of the same variety, \$1.00 — 10 of the same variety, \$3.00

FERNS

Ferns, because they are not a flowering family, are rather difficult to describe, except as to height, best growing conditions and uses. Some may grow to six feet in height, while others creep over rocks and ledges. None like manure or commercial fertilizers. Used in northerly or eastern foundation plantings they do as well as in woodland if a little humus is added to the soil. Native plants and orchids planted with them are supplied with the necessary shade in summer and when the fern foliage decomposes it gives the required plant food to these natives.

As with the native plants, we are grouping and briefly describing the following as the most successful in the various situations and have proved hardy in our nursery. We will be pleased to quote on others not listed here for those interested in making a collection, or for some other reason wish to obtain some special variety.

FOR OPEN BORDER

INTERRUPTED or FLOWERING FERN—*Osmunda claytonia*

Large, tall growing. Fronds up to eight inches wide interrupted with seed spores early in summer. 4 feet.

OSTRICH or PLUME FERN—*Onoclea struthiopteris*

Tall, symmetrical, dark green. Separate plume-shaped seed spore stalk remains during the winter. Excellent for foundation planting. 5 feet.

HAY-SCENTED FERN—*Dicksonia punctilobula*

Medium size, delicate light green. Easy to grow forming a solid carpet. 2 feet.

LADY FERN—*Asplenium felix-foemina*

A delicate foliage, light green. Growing in clumps in dry or moist situations, sun or shade. 2-3 feet.

3 for \$1.00 — 10 for \$3.00

MOIST SHADY PLACE

MAIDENHAIR FERN—*Adiantum pedatum*

One of the better known ferns, quite at home in most situations while preferring partial shade. Delicate fronds on stems 6-18 inches high. Grows in clumps and readily increases. Excellent for woodland.

CRESTED WOOD FERN—*Aspidium cristatum*

Small, narrow fronds, semi-evergreen. Prefers moist sun or shade. 6-18 inches.

CHRISTMAS or DAGGER FERN—*Polystichum acrostichoides*

Medium size. Evergreen similar to Boston Fern. One of the hardiest. Sun or shade. Prefers moist shade but will grow in dry locations. 2 feet.

TOOTHED WOOD FERN—*Aspidium spinulosum*

Evergreen, delicate lacy fronds extensively used by florists. Hardy. Prefers moist shady situation. Excellent for woodland. 2-3 feet.

EVERGREEN WOOD FERN—*Aspidium marginale*

Much like the above only fronds are of stronger structure. One of the hardiest and will grow in dry rocky situations. A good companion to the Christmas Fern. 2-3 feet.

CINNAMON FERN—*Osmunda cinnamomea*

Similar to the Interrupted Fern but having a cinnamon colored seed stalk. Prefers moist shade. 4 feet.

SILVER SPLEENWORT—*Asplenium acrostichoides*

A fern of medium height with fronds 3-5 inches wide. Dark silver green. Prefers moist, well drained, shady situation. 2-3 feet.

LADY FERN—(See Open Border)

NARROW SPLEENWORT—*Asplenium angustifolium*

A deciduous fern similar to Christmas Fern but light green. Increases readily. Likes moist shade. 2-3 feet.

3 of the same variety, \$1.00 — 10 of the same variety, \$3.00

WET, OPEN GROUND

SENSITIVE FERN—*Onoclea sensibilis*

A low growing foliage plant. Will thrive in places frequently flooded where grass will not grow. Attractive seed stalks. 6-15 inches.

ROYAL FERN—*Osmunda regalis*

A hardy medium to tall fern similar to Maiden-hair in shape of fronds. Grows profusely in wet peat bogs or marshes. Will also grow in moist woodland or foundation plantings. 1-3 feet.

3 for \$1.00 — 10 for \$3.00

ROCKY LEDGES OR ROCK GARDEN

MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT—*Asplenium trichomanes*

Find a moist crevice in partial shade for this dainty little evergreen. Excellent for bowl gardens. 4-6 inches.

EBONY SPLEENWORT—*Asplenium platyneuron*

A handsome little evergreen having narrow fronds up to one inch wide. A fine companion to the above but preferring a more open situation. Resembles a miniature Christmas Fern. 12 inches.

WALKING LEAF FERN—*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*

This curious little evergreen has long tapering fronds that often root from the tips, giving it this descriptive name. Excellent for bowl gardens. Prefers moist shade. 4-8 inches.

RUSTY WOODSIA—*Woodsia obtusa*

Low growing forming large tufts on sunny

3 of the same variety, \$1.00 — 10 of the same variety, \$3.00

rocks. Wooly light green which turns rusty red in autumn. 6 inches.

COMMON WOODSIA—*Woodsia obtusa*

A larger growing form liking full sun on rocky ledges. Naturalizes readily. Attractive new growth in fall. 12 inches.

COMMON POLYPODY—*Polypodium vulgare*

Low growing evergreen clumps or carpet for rock or ledges. Prefers moist partial shade. Fronds resemble Christmas Fern. 6-9 inches.

BLADDER FERN—*Cystopteris bulbifera*

Narrow lacy fronds of medium height, requiring moist situation in partial shade. Very hardy. 1-2 feet.

FRAGILE FERN—*Cystopteris fragilis*

Similar to above but lower growing with more delicate fronds. 6-12 inches.

HARDY NATIVE ORCHIDS

This group consists of a large number of plants, each having its individual characteristics. Many have beauty recognized only by those making a study of botany. Others are so rare it would be a crime to cause them to be moved from their native habitat. Still others resent moving and will refuse to grow. With this in mind, we present a list of those that are plentiful and will grow with favorable care and give rare beauty.

* Fall planting recommended.

*GRASS PINK ORCHID—*Calapogon pulchellus*

Several deep pink blossoms on a grass-like stem in July. Requires mossy bog conditions or moist, sandy, acid soil. 12-18 inches.

3 plants \$1.00

PINK MOCCASIN FLOWER—*Cypripedium acaule*

Large solitary pink flowers, easily one of the most beautiful orchids. Difficult to naturalize, requiring acid evergreen or oak humus. May-June flowering. 12 inches.

3 plants \$1.00

YELLOW LADY-SLIPPER—*Cypripedium pubescens*

One of the best for beginners. Planted among shrubs or ferns the yellow slipper blossom in May or June is most attractive. 1-2 feet.

3 plants \$1.50

SHOWY LADY-SLIPPER—*Cypripedium spectabile*

A larger beautiful pink and white 'slipper,' flowering in June and July, later than the others. Requires moist shade. Care should be taken in handling the hirsute foliage. 2-3 feet.

3 plants \$1.50

RATTLESNAKE ORCHID—*Goodyera pubescens*

A tiny spike of white blossoms, in July and August, rising from a group of prostrate grey-green leaves veined with white make this orchid well worth colonizing. Excellent for bowl gardens. Needs rich, acid humus. 6-12 inches.

3 plants \$1.00

*FRINGED ORCHIDS

This group of the *Habenaria* differ only in color and height. The numerous fringed flowers are

clustered on rugged spikes up to several inches in height.

WHITE FRINGED—*Habenaria blephariglottis*

Sun or shade, mossy bog. August flowering. 1-2 feet.

3 plants \$1.00

LARGE PURPLE FRINGED—*Habenaria fimbriata*

Rich humus or bog. July-August flowering. 3-4 feet.

3 plants \$1.00

SMALL PURPLE FRINGED—*Habenaria psycodes*

Sun or shade, rich humus or bog. July-August flowering. 2-3 feet.

3 plants \$1.00

*ROSE POGONIA—*Pogonia ophioglossoides*

A good companion to Grass Pink, requiring a sphagnum bog condition. Single, fragrant pink blossom with a golden crest, may cover bogs in June and July in their native habitat. Tends to grow in colonies due to root growth. 6-12 inches.

3 plants \$1.00

SERAPIAS—*Amesia gigantea*

A tall green and purple flowered orchid originating in Europe which readily naturalizes by seed. Requires well drained moist soil. July-August flowering. 2-3 feet.

3 plants \$1.50

*LADIES' TRESSES—*Spiranthes cernua*

Dainty fragrant white flowers arranged in a spiral. Flowering in August or September, this late season orchid grows in moist, sandy loam either in sun or shade. Care should be given not to weed it out in early summer. 4-10 inches.

3 plants \$1.50

SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS

Most arborists agree that a young tree or shrub will soon overtake a larger transplanted one. This rapid growth soon justifies their use with a great saving in effort and care. We have selected a few hardy ones which have proved themselves in northern Vermont.

*SUGAR MAPLE—*Acer saccharum*

A tree unmatched for beauty, hardiness or all around use. Tall, symmetrical for shade, unmatched for brilliant fall foliage, useful for reforestation, valuable for timber and sap. Will grow in most situations. 70-100 feet.

	Per 3	Per 12
2-3 feet	\$1.00	\$3.00
3-4 feet	2.00	6.00

STRIPED MAPLE—*Acer pennsylvanicum*

A small, graceful, ornamental tree for shady border or woodland. The unusual striped trunk of green and white is like no other tree. Attractive large leaves. Grows 20 to 40 feet.

	Per 3
2-3 feet	\$1.00

CANOE or PAPER BIRCH—*Betula papyrifera*

One of the showiest of birches. Smooth chalky white bark and large dark green leaves combined with its rapid growth make a hardy, useful ornamental, growing 70 to 90 feet.

	Per 3	Per 12
2-3 feet	\$1.00	\$3.00
3-4 feet	2.00	6.00

WHITE or GRAY BIRCH—*Betula populifolia*

A pyramidal medium size tree which turns white sooner than the Canoe Birch and prefers to grow in clumps. Shiny triangular leaves on slender, graceful branches. Will grow 30-40 feet. Plant in clumps of three.

	Per 3	Per 12
2-3 feet	\$1.00	\$3.00
3-4 feet	2.00	6.00

*YELLOW BIRCH—*Betula lutea*

A valuable timber tree. Its silvery frayed bark is very attractive. Tall growing, 90 to 100 feet.

	Per 3
2-3 feet	\$1.00

RED BERRIED ELDER—*Sambucus pubens*

A tree-like shrub most useful for shaded situations, foundation plantings or border. Early, large flat clusters of white flowers are soon followed by many red berries, much sought by birds. 12 feet.

	Per 3
1-2 feet	\$1.00
2-4 feet	2.00

VINES

This small list of vines consists of those easiest to naturalize and giving best results. Healthy young seedlings prove most satisfactory and will immediately adapt themselves even to difficult situations.

VIRGINIA CREEPER or WOODBINE—*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*

Hardy, quick growing, with dark green leaves which turn brilliant shades of red in autumn. Bears dark blue berries when established. Excellent for walls, trellises, fences or to cover old stumps. 3 for \$1.00

AMERICAN BITTERSWEET—*Celastrus scandens*

Handsome vine having medium size, dark green leaves and clusters of bright orange berries in autumn and winter. Grows in various situations. For best results give it something on which to climb. 3 for \$1.00

VIRGIN'S BOWER—*Clematis virginiana*

A medium size vine having white flowers replaced by quaint, hairy, silvery seeds giving it a common name of "Old Man's Beard." Prefers moist soil. Suitable for trellises or walls. 3 for \$1.00

PERIWINKLE—*Vinca minor*

Classed as either vine or plant. Evergreen, low growing and having blue flowers early in summer. Its glossy green leaves make it an excellent ground cover for difficult situations under trees where grass will not grow. Very hardy. 3 for \$1.00—12 for \$3.00

NATIVE WOOD SOIL CONDITIONER

This high humus soil conditioner mixed with your garden soil supplies the bacteria required by wildflowers and ferns to insure their natural beauty. Commercial fertilizers and manure frequently destroy these plants. Two pounds per square foot is recommended. SHIPPED EXPRESS COLLECT. 25 lbs. \$1.75, 50 lbs. \$3.00, 100 lbs. \$5.00

TERMS

ALL CLAIMS for errors must be reported immediately upon receipt of order. We are not responsible for losses in transit, winter losses, or losses due to drought.

ALL ORDERS SHIPPED EXPRESS COLLECT unless 20% of the total amount of the order is included to cover parcel post.

WE RESERVE the right to return any or all orders received if for reasons beyond our control we cannot fill them satisfactorily.

SPRING SHIPPING season starts in early April and continues into early June.

FALL SHIPPING begins in September and carries into early December.

ORDER BLANK

SHIP TO.....
.....
.....

Via Parcel Post ☐ Express ☐

Area with horizontal lines for additional information or notes.

